

# SENATOR BORAH IS POSSIBLE CHOICE AS PRESIDENT'S RUNNING MATE

**Idaho Statesman Has Been Suggested as the Most Likely Candidate for Vice-Presidency Yet Proposed.**

## WOULD RECONCILE THE INSURGENT ELEMENT

(Special Correspondence to the Herald)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Political gossip is rare in Washington as to who is to be President Taft's running mate in the next presidential campaign. The political doctors have been baying an over themselves in prognosticating likely choices, and no field of available men has been more exhausted. The question, however, has been contemplated by every standard Republican, and in some instances the known who have predicted that either an insurgent or a conservative will be picked in one place, under the theory that some candidate must be made by the grand old party to the new element that is rapidly sprouting within its ranks.

Old party leaders like Rep.-Senator Scott of West Virginia, Ex-senator Dulles of Idaho, Senator Lodge, Senator Crane, and others are conferring daily over the potential situation. The problem of the "running mate" has been discussed a number of times at the white house with President Taft, and, with but few exceptions, the suggestion has met with the presidential approval. A number of men likely to command a strong following in the country are also being suggested, but this means that the policy of elimination as well as the qualities considered before the party leaders will choose this selection in the conference.

The most recent that has been suggested to the list of possibilities after William Edgar Borah, author of the famous "Mother's Day" resolution which was presented to the senate. He is a young man in the West and is quite generally known throughout the United States. The mention of his name in this connection comes from sources close to the administration, and it is being suggested that if the political fathers see fit to name him the nomination for second place on the ticket will support to President Taft.

Senator Borah has aspirations for the presidency himself, but is bidding his time before his boom is to be launched. It is not thought, however, that he will attempt to start it at this time.

He is at present of the opinion that it is much better to start his campaign for the presidency in the manner in which the Cummins and La Follette booms have been spread. Consequently, his name is of the impression that Senator Borah will launch out in his lecture field more prominently than ever before.

Before the Republican convention is called, however, it is expected that the white house will let it be known who the president would like to see on the ticket with him during the next campaign.

Standard jobbers are looking for a "big" man for the job. Cummins of Iowa, and Menyan of Iowa, have been mentioned as men who are likely to have a large following. But it is pointed out that Cummins would rather remain senator from Iowa than become vice-president of the United States. Senator Menyan, on the other hand, it is said, is too young in national politics to be considered as the right running mate for the president.

The disposition, therefore, of the leaders is to reach out and get some progressive man recognized the country over to make the race. Senator Borah comes up as one of the best possible choices.

It is not known, of course, to the outsiders whether Senator Borah will accept the nomination if it is tendered him, as he too occupies an influential place in the senate, but it is thought that he might be induced to run under pressure from President Taft on the ground that it is his duty as a Republican to make the race.

He is recognized as a strong campaigner and one of the big men of the senate. He is only forty-six years old, and could easily hold the favorability of a vigorous campaign which the 1912 campaign is expected to be. He is not a Taft man, in fact he has had some differences with the whites, but his ability is not underestimated in that quarter. Senator Borah is known to be on good authority to be leaning toward good authority.

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## RECIPROCITY WITH GERMAN POLICE

**Prussian Officers of Law Will Not Hunt American Criminals Unless Cops Here Will Reciprocate.**

Berlin, June 12.—The Prussian government is considering closely the result of the arrangement for the mutual interchange of assistance between the German and American police, to determine whether its advantages to Germany justify its continuance. In a recent case, when the New York police requested assistance in locating some stolen property in Berlin, the Prussian government delayed action until they had secured reciprocal assurances through the American embassy that similar requests would receive consideration from the American police.

The Prussian minister of foreign affairs has now issued an order forbidding assistance to the American police, but only so long as no reciprocity is observed. The order, therefore, instructs all Prussian police authorities to report to the Americans all requests made to the American police or received from them with results, in order to test the availability of the procedure.

Germany's aggressive attitude in the Moroccan situation, manifested in a plainly worded official announcement in the North German Lloyd Gazette that the empire would consider itself released from the obligations of the Algeciras act and entitled to full liberty of action in case of an usurpation of Fez by the French, has been received with great enthusiasm in two unexpected quarters, Austro-Hungary and Russia having given unanimous intimations that they will not countenance attempts to embarrass France in her present activity.

The attitude of Austria is particularly unwelcome and surprising, because of the supposed independence of Austria from German support in the Bosnian crisis. The German patriotic or "armored" press is commenting bitterly on Austrian perfidiousness, without being able to argue away facts which will deeply affect German's future policy.

The Austrian attitude was reflected in a Vienna newspaper. The editor in question warned the German foreign office that, instead of sending a new independence, German support in the Bosnian affair merely balanced against the Austria efforts as the final second in the Algeciras duel to snuff out Emperor William's message of thanks, and that the dual monarchy would back the Germans in their quarrel with France over Morocco interests.

Based through the official paper, Russ, states, "We have expected her complicity in France's final partition, but we are disappointed with the execution of the secretaries. In which the battle had been wrapped up, the dove of Spain has on the ground near the nest." All of the suspicion of an "Austrian" "treacherous coup" were greater concern than the man had shown.

The right body has not yet been identified.

## THIRD BOTTLE WAS HIS LAST

**Modern Omar Khayyam Has Jug of Wine Underneath the Bough, and Is Probably in Paradise Now.**

Berkeley, Calif., June 12.—I have drunk two bottles and I am now popping the third.

The note, written on a piece of brown wrapping paper, lay on the ground beside the unidentified body of a man who cut in the hills about a mile back of the Calumet and Arizona hospital. Within reach of the arm of the decomposed body lay two empty champagne bottles and another bottle from which some of the wine had been drunk. It was the last bottle that the man "popped" before he died. A quart of whisky, from which several tinctures had been drunk, was also within reach.

The ground around the body was literally covered with cigarette stubs, matches that had been struck and a box of freshly opened cigarettes lay within the skeletonized hand.

Several messages, in which the bottles had been wrapped, lay on the door of April 12, on the ground near the body. All of the suspicion of an "Austrian" "treacherous coup" were greater concern than the man had shown.

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## NEW MEXICO MINES START AGAIN

Cerrillos, N. M., June 12.—With the exception of isolated various enterprises are planning to resume operations after a term of fifteen months due to severe winter weather.

From present indications it appears that the Hispano-Santos or La Ventana Metal company will begin operations in about two weeks within the next month. The Santos and Santa Rosalia are at present making preparations to resume operations.

Two smelters will soon be blown in on the northern portion of San Juan, those of Coeur Mining company at Santos and the of Sulphur Copper Smelting company, which is in the neighborhood of Santos also. These two plants have been completed recently, but on account of unsettled conditions the opening was postponed.

The Calumet and Seneca company which has been lately engaged in installing an electrolytic plant, will soon be putting up new concentrators. The work of cleaning parts of the mill is about completed. It is reported that the Guggenheim have secured control of this company, but the report cannot be verified here. Some months ago a similar report was in circulation.

All the various portions of the Green-Cochiti plant are working at present and the new portions of the plant have been completed recently, but on account of unsettled conditions the opening was postponed.

The decision of the Charlottenburg and Schoneberg, two of Berlin's leading suburbs, to appeal to the Reichstag to assign to each of them a representative in the striking municipalities in the size of the Reichstag districts.

Contrary to the American practice of readjusting the representation of the various states after each census, the Germans have never undertaken a change in the electoral law of the North-German federation adopted in 1869, which was taken over by the empire with only such changes as were necessary to make it apply to South-Germany as well. According to that law the Reichstag districts should contain approximately 70,000 inhabitants, which meant in 1869, an average of 20,000 voters to each district, but the average has now risen to 38,000 voters. Owing, however, to the great shifting of population that has taken place in the past 42 years, some districts, chiefly in the large cities and manufacturing regions, have grown to huge proportions, while a few others have declined to even smaller population than in 1869. There are at least twelve districts having each over 100,000 voters. One district, embracing Charlottenburg, Schoneberg, and a number of other thriving suburbs of Berlin, has about 300,000 voters, while one of the Berlin districts numbers 225,000. On the other hand, about a dozen districts have less than 16,000 voters.

The reason why the Reichstag takes no steps to carry out the law of 1869 is that the majority parties propose to meet by the existing inequalities of representation; and any readjustment of the country upon the basis of population would greatly add to the voice of the smaller states.

Mr. Fairfield also found an interesting item in one of the books stating that the legislature had approved the account of Spiegelberg brothers for powder and lead in 1861. This was during the civil war and Spiegelberg brothers furnished the territory some ammunition it would seem.

of the Socialists, in the following, who are strongest in the state cities that have multiplied so rapidly in population since 1882.

Palmer of the popular imagination abhors the practice of sending large quantities of troops to war, which recently resulted in sentences for a number of prominent bankers and writers at Berlin, and a German boycott of the American beer palaces in Berlin, causing the German beer palaces in Berlin to board themselves. A commandant of the army proposed Palmer, who told him "nothing could be done on my Stein," so he sent me along with him the general who made up the beer and the general who had made up his had sent a plain talk on legal requirements under the state measure. It was this commandant has found his sentence to these months convenient for mitigation on the basis of personal liberty. The case obviously has been carried through summary and three-day tribunals.

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As a result of the student strike on the German empire, during the visit of Karrasch, the editor of the Karrasch Technical university has suspended an entire month's trigrams for the current semester.

While the emperor was here some half a dozen hilarious meetings of the teaching impressed upon the students and drew up and down before the grand naval palace where the emperor was staying, drawing beer out of a keg and singing amateurish songs. It was only with great difficulty that the police were able to put an end to the convivial performance and restore the courage to its owner.

There are permanent colonies of Spanish Americans in Paris which, taken together, are three times as large as the North American colony. An American who told a jeweler in the Rue de la Paix that Americans spent more money there than in Fifth Avenue, New York, was reminded that North Americans spend much less in the Rue de la Paix than do South Americans. It is an undisputed fact that Spanish Americans buy more beautiful furniture, more jewels, more objects of modern French art in Paris than do visitors from the United States. Probably quite half of the large number of carriages shown in the two great salons of this month will find their way to private houses in some part of the Americas south of the Rio Grande.

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